

MEMOIRS OF LITERATURE.

MONDAY, July 13. 1713.

I.

CODEX PSEUDEPIGRAPHUS
VETERIS TESTAMENTI,
collectus, castigatus, testimo-
niis, censuris & animadversio-
nibus illustratus a JOANNE
ALBERTO FABRICIO, SS.
Theol. D. & Professore Publ.
in Gymnasio Hamburgens.
Hamburgi & Lipsiæ, Sum-
ptu Christiani Liebezeit.
MDCCXIII.

That is, *A COLLECTION of the
Writings falsely ascribed to the
Ancient Patriarchs and Prophets,
illustrated with Remarks.* By
JOHN ALBERT FABRICI-
US, Doctor of Divinity and
Professor in the Academy of
Hamburg. Hamburg and Leip-
sick. MDCCXIII. In 8vo.
pagg. 1174. Sold by P. Vail-
lant in the Strand.

IN the Year 1703. Dr. Fabricius
put out the *Codex Apocryphus No-
vi Testamenti*, which was as
greedily bought up by the Cu-
rious, as the *Tela ignea Satanae* pub-
lished by Wagenfeil. This Collection
of the Writings falsely ascribed to the Pa-
triarchs and Prophets, which Dr. Fa-
brius offers to the Publick, will be
no less acceptable to them. That
Learned Man being an Enemy to
pious Frauds, has collected into one
Volume all those Spurious Pieces,
that they might be the better explo-
ded. Besides, most of those Wri-
tings are very Ancient, and conse-
quently will be of great Use to the
Lovers of Antiquity, and Ecclesi-
astical History. Dr. Fabricius adds,
that they will enable a Judicious
Reader to find out the Causes of se-
veral Errors; and that, though they
appear under false Names, they con-
tain many Truths derived from the
Ancient Traditions of the Jews.

To give a just Notion of this
Work, I must observe that Dr. Fa-
brius has inserted, not only the

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Spuri-

Spurious Writings, that are now extant, ascribed to the Patriarchs and Prophets, but also several Opinions and Passages relating to those Holy Men, to be found in the Works of Ancient, and even of Modern Writers. After this general Observation, I proceed to give an Account of the first Part of this Collection, which concerns our First Parent.

ADAM has been accounted the first Inventor of Letters by several Authors, and among others by *Angelus Roccha* in his *Commentarius de Bibliotheca Vaticana*. I take notice of that Writer in this place, for no other Reason, but because that Piece is very scarce; and many Readers may be well pleased to know Dr. *Fabricius's* Judgment about it. He says 'tis a trifling Book.

Most Interpreters, either *Jews* or *Christians*, believe that *Adam* bestowed Names upon all Sorts of Animals; but *La Peyrere* goes farther still in his Book concerning the *Preadamites*; for he says that *Adam* composed a Dictionary of all those Names for his own Use, and that of his Posterity.

The Cabbalistical *Jews* will have it, that the Angel *Raziel* was *Adam's* Tutor. Some have been so extravagant as to maintain that *Adam* lay with *Lilit*, a Female *Dæmon*; and *Eve* with *Haretho*, a Male *Dæmon*. The *Zabii* asserted, that the Worship of the Moon had been taught by *Adam*. Several Ancient Fathers, and the *Mahometans*, believe that he was a Prophet. Bishop *Patrick* in his Commentary upon *Genesis*, is of Opinion, that *Adam* was not only a

Prophet, but also a King and a Priest. Many look upon him as the Author of all Arts and Sciences. He had the Power of working Miracles, according to *William Postel*, and made the whole Universe quake at his Pleasure. Some Modern Writers of *Germany* conjecture, that he had a bright and transparent Body.

Dr. *Fabricius* discourses of some Books ascribed to *Adam*, viz. *The Book of the Generations of Adam*: Some *Apocalypses*: *Adam's Life*: *Adam's Repentance*. In the next place, he takes notice of some *Psalms* published under the Names of *Adam* and *Eve*. The other Books, ascribed to *Adam*, and mentioned by Dr. *Fabricius*, are *Sepher Raziel*: *Sedro le Adam*: The Book *Jetzira*; and some others. The Book *Jetzira* is more generally ascribed to *Abraham* by the *Jews*.

The following Articles relating to *Adam*, are several Traditions and Fictions of the *Zabii*, and others, concerning *Adam*. His last Will: Several Apocryphal Stories prefixed to *Genesis* in a Manuscript Bible written in the *German* Language in the Year 1458. An Account of some Authors who have writ concerning *Adam*, and of those Hereticks who had their Name from him. A Treatise of Mr. *Goetz* concerning the Relicks of *Adam*, printed at *Lubeck* in 1710. and a Letter of Mr. *Hilscher* relating to the same Subject, and published at *Dresden* 1711.

What I have said of *Adam* is sufficient to give the Readers a Notion of the Nature of this Book. A particular Account of all the Writings ascribed to the Patriarchs and Prophets, and of all the Observations and

and Passages that concern them, would be too tedious; and therefore I shall only mention the Names of those Patriarchs and Prophets, and the most considerable Pieces inserted in this Collection.

The Patriarchs and Prophets are *Abel, Cain, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Enoch, Methuselah, Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth, Cainan Son of Arphaxad, Melchizedek, Terah, Abraham, Lot, Isaac, Jacob, the Twelve Patriarchs, Joseph, Job, Huldah and Modai, Jethro, Moses, his Sister Miriam, Joshua, Phineas, Samuel, and other Prophets, Heman and Ethan, David, Solomon, Nathan, Elijah, Isaias, Jeremiah, Baruch and Habakkuk, Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, Ezekiel, Daniel, Zephaniah, Zechariah, Esdras, and Nehemiah.*

The most considerable Pieces to be found in this Volume are *The last Will of the Twelve Patriarchs*, reprinted from Dr. Græves's Edition. *The Psalms of Solomon*, first published by La Cerda, &c. Dr. Fabricius's Collections, relating to the Book of *Enoch*, are very large and curious. The Readers will find in the 1st Volume of these *Memoirs*, Numb. XXXV. several Observations upon that Book, which are worth reading.

II.

**HISTOIRE des GRANDS
CHEMINS de l'Empire Ro-
main, contenant l'origine, pro-**

grés, & estendue quasi incroy-
able des Chemins Militaires,
pavez depuis la Ville de Rome
jusques aux extremités de son
Empire. Où se voit la gran-
deur & la puissance incompa-
rable des Romains: Ensemble
l'esclaircissement de l'Itineraire
d'Antonin, & de la Carte de
Peutinger. Par NICOLAS
BERGIER, Advocat au Siege
Presidial de Reims. A Paris,
chez C. Morel, &c. MDCXXII.

That is, *THE HISTORY of the
HIGHWAYS in the Roman
Empire, &c.* By NICOLAS
BERGIER, Advocate in the
Presidial Court of Reims. Paris.
MDCXXII. In 4to. pagg. 856.

I SHALL not repeat here what I have said of this Work in the 1st Volume of these *Memoirs*, (Numb. XCIII.) when I gave an Account of the first Book translated into *English*. Being informed, that the Four last Books are not to be translated, I hope the Readers will not blame me for finishing an Extract, which I begun 18 Months ago, and giving them a compleat Account of such a valuable Performance. I proceed therefore to the Second Book.

II. The Author having mentioned, in the First Book, the Highways of the *Roman Empire*, and shewed by whom they were made, treats, in the Second Book, of their *Matter and Form.* B b 2 Some

Some Highways were paved with large Stones, called *Silices*; and others with small Stones from the Bigness of an Egg to that of a Bean. These Stones went by the Name of *Glarea*; and this Sort of Pavement was the most common.

Bergier having observed in reading *Pliny* and *Vitruvius*, that the Halls, Upper Rooms, Galleries, and even the Tops of the Ancient Roman Houses were paved, and that the Pavement consisted of different *Strata* laid one over the other with their several Names, was induced to think that it was the same with the Highways, especially considering that they wanted a more steady and stronger Pavement than Houses. Whereupon he resolved to dig some Ancient Highways to be seen still near the City of *Reims*; and found, as he had guessed, several Materials well distinguished, and laid in Beds one over the other. In the First Way which he dug, the *Strata* were laid in the same Number and Order, as in the Pavements of Houses. In the Second, that Order was somewhat altered; and in the Third, he found more Beds than in the Two others.

This gave him Occasion to treat of the several Sorts of House-Pavements. The First Bed of those Pavements was made up of small round Stones lying upon Fern or Straw, and was called *Statumen*. The next consisted of bruised Stones and Rubbish mixed with Chalk, and went by the Name of *Rudus*. The Romans lay over it a Third *Stratum*, which was a Cement composed of bruised Bricks, Earthen Vessels, or

Tiles mixed with Chalk: This they called *Nucleus*. The Fourth and last *Stratum* was the outward Pavement, called *Summa crusta*. The whole was Fifteen Inches deep.

After these Observations, the Author takes notice, that the Romans did sometimes cut out huge Rocks to carry on their Highways. Thus *Appius* opened a Passage for the *Via Appia* near *Terracina* through a large Rock: That Passage was a Hundred Foot long, and Fifteen broad. *Cyprianus Eichovius* has given us the Description of it in his *Deliciae Italiae*. There was another Rock cut out near *Cisteron* in *Provence* by *Cl. Posthumus Dardanus*, as it appears from an Inscription in *Gruterus* 151. 6. Bergier does not forget to mention the Famous Subterranean Passage near the City of *Naples*. That Work is so well known, that I need not dwell upon it.

There is a Passage in *Statius* (*Lib. IV. Silv. in Via Domit.*) from whence one may learn which was the first Thing the Romans did, when they undertook to make a Highway. If the Highways were in low Places, and between Two Hills, they used to raise them above Ground, so as to make them of the same Level with those Hills. They called those Banks *Aggeres*. Bergier mentions several Ways of that Kind in the *Belgick Gaul*, that are raised Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Foot above Ground, and about Five or Six Leagues long, almost without any Interruption, and even in the most steady Soil that can be seen. They are commonly called *Les Chaussées de Brunebault*, as I have already observed.

ved in the first Extract of this Work.

I have said, that the Author caused some Ancient Highways to be digged, and that he found several Materials under them. He tells us what they were, and how they were laid in several *Strata* one over the other.

He mentions a Noble Pavement of *Mosaick* Work, that is to be seen entire in the Quire of St. Remy's Church at *Reims*. It is made up of small Pieces of Marble, some whereof have their Natural Colour, and others an Artificial one. They are so artfully joined and disposed, that they represent a great many Figures, *viz.* *David* playing upon the Harp; St. *Ferom*; all the Apostles, Evangelists and Prophets, each of them holding a Book in his Hands; Four Men pouring Water out of Pitchers, who denote the Four Rivers of the Terrestrial Paradise, and in the midst of them a naked Woman holding an Oar, and sitting upon the Back of a Dolphin, with these Words, *Terra, Mare*; the Four Seasons of the Year, and in the midst of them a Man sitting upon a River, with these Words, *Orbis Terræ*; the Seven Liberal Arts; the Twelve Months of the Year, and the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, and in the Middle *Moses* sitting upon a Chair, and holding an Angel upon his Knees; the Four Cardinal Virtues, and the Four Cardinal Points of the Earth, &c. Those Figures are made up of small Pieces of Marble, the biggest whereof does not exceed a Finger's Nail. I shall say nothing of the several Sorts of outward Pave-

ments, which the Ancients used in their Buildings, and of which our Author discourses in Three Chapters.

He observes, that when we find in History, or in Ancient Inscriptions, that some private or publick Persons made Highways, it ought to be generally understood in this Sense, *viz.* that those Roads were paved with Gravel, or small Stones, because it was the common Way of Paving. But when any one paved a Road with *large* Stones, it has been observed by Historians, and mentioned in Inscriptions, as a magnificent and extraordinary Piece of Work. We read then that such a one *Viam Silice sternendam curavit*. The Word *Silex*, without any Addition, denotes *large broken* Stones, of *irregular* Sizes, because it was the usual Way of Paving with *large* Stones. Whereas when any Roads were paved with *large* Stones *regularly cut*, the Historians take notice of it, as of a wonderful Piece of Work, which exceeded all others of that Nature.

The Authors, who mention Highways paved with *large* Stones *regularly cut*, do commonly call those Stones *Lapides* or *Silices quadratos*. The *Via Appia* was paved with such Stones. Of all the Historians who speak of that Highway, none have so fully described it, as *Procopius* (*Lib. I. de bello Gotb.*) who says among other things, that the large Stones, with which it was paved, were polished, made regular, and joined together with so much Art, that the Joints could hardly be seen. There remains still a considerable Part of that

that Pavement, the Stones whereof are Three, Four, and some Five Foot Square. *Appius* paved it from the *Porta Capena* as far as *Capua*: From thence it was paved as far as *Brundisium*; but it is not certainly known by whom it was continued. Some Learned Men ascribe that Work to *Julius Cæsar*, because, as we read in *Plutarch*, he was made *Curator Viæ Appiæ*, and spent a great deal of Money upon it. *Onuphrius Panvinus* * mentions some Persons, who reported that they had seen Two Mountains in *Campania*, out of which the large Stones of the *Via Appia* were cut: The one near *Suessa*; and the other near the Sea between *Pozzuolo* and *Naples*.

In the next place, *Bergier* describes the *Via Domitia* paved by Order of the Emperor *Domitian* with large Stones regularly cut. It reached from *Sinuessæ* (where it joined the *Via Appia*) to *Pozzuolo*. *Statins* has given us a Noble Description of it. The Senate and the People of *Rome* erected a magnificent Triumphal Arch to *Domitian* at *Sinuessæ*, to perpetuate the Memory of that Work. *Bergier* takes notice of some other Highways paved after the same Manner.

He observes that the great Streets of *Rome* made Part of the Highways, and shews how they were paved. He also discourses of the Sinks of *Rome*, called *Cloacæ*, which were an admirable Piece of Work.

All the Highways of the *Roman Empire*, except the *Via Appia*, the

Via Domitia, and some few others, were paved with Gravel, or small Stones. It ought to be observed, that some Roads from *Rome* into the Country were only paved in the Middle with large Stones of regular or irregular Sizes; but the Sides were paved with Gravel, or very small Stones for Horses and Carriages. The middle Part was designed for the Conveniency of those who travelled on Foot, because it was dry at all times. *Andrea Palladio* (Book III. Chap. III. of his *Architecture*), and *Baptist Albertus* (*Lib. IV. de re ædificat. c. 6.*) may be consulted upon this Subject. Some other Highways in *Italy* were paved all over with Gravel or small Stones, as in the Provinces of the Empire, like those Roads that are to be seen still in *France*, and the *Low Countries*. Those small Stones, which constituted a Kind of Gravel, were joined together with an extraordinary good Cement, as one may judge from the long Duration of those Pavements. The middle Part of the Highways, altogether paved with that Sort of Gravel, was called *Agger*, as being somewhat raised, and higher than the Borders, which went by the Name of *Margines*. Those Borders were paved with the largest Stones to keep up the middle Part. The Highways of *Italy*, especially about Sixteen or Twenty Miles from *Rome*, were lined on each Side with Temples, Sepulchres, Country-Houses, Magnificent Gardens, &c. Hence it is that the Ambassadors, who went to *Rome* the first time, fancied they were come into that City, before they came into the Suburbs.

* *Lib. I. Comm. Reip. Rom. in Urbe Roma Tab. 6. Europ.*

urbs. Which made *Pliny* say (*H. N. Lib. III. c. 5.*) that the numerous Houses and other Buildings, to be seen out of *Rome* along the publick Roads, formed many Cities, instead of one: *Exspatiantia tecta multas addidisse urbes.* The *Via Ostiensis*, so called, because it led to *Ostia*, was most remarkable upon that Account, being for the Space of Twelve Miles adorned on both Sides with Noble Buildings, almost without any Interruption. A judicious and exact Writer *, who lived in the Time of *Augustus*, says, that the Number of Houses, and other Buildings, out of the Walls of *Rome*, was so prodigiously great, that those who looked upon them, knew not where that City begun, and where it ended.

Our Author mentions in a few Words, several Temples built upon the Highways of *Rome*; and then discourses of several Sorts of Sepulchres, that were to be seen upon the same Ways, and explains many things relating to that Subject. He describes a Monument of White Marble to be found in *St. Nicaise's Church* at *Reims*. *Jovinus*, who lived in the Reign of *Constantin's* Children, and is often mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lies under that Monument. *Bergier* says it is one of the finest Pieces of this Kind, that can be seen in *France*. It is Seven Foot long, Four broad, and as many deep, and represents several People a Hunting. A Man on Horseback, who distinguishes himself

of *Dionys. Halic. L. IV.*

from several Horsemen, that surround him, throws a Dart at a Lion. Many wild Beasts appear dying upon the Place. *Bergier* mentions also another Ancient Monument of White Marble, to be seen in *St. Genevieve's Church* at *Paris*, which represents a Curious Chase, but of a Gothic Taste.

Among the Triumphal Arches mentioned by the Author, those that were erected in the City of *Reims*, deserve a particular Consideration, because they are little known. The First lay under Ground for a long Time, but in the Year 1595, one of the Arches was opened, and *Bergier* saw upon it the Figure of a She-Wolf with *Romulus* and *Remus*, together with the Shepherd *Faustulus*, and his Wife *Acca Laurentia*. The Twelve Months of the Year, and some Swans or Geese are represented in the Two other Arches, as *Flodoardus* observes in the 1st Book of his Ecclesiastical History of *Reims*.

The middle Arch of the Second Monument is to be seen still. The Outside of it is adorned with Leaves of *Acanthus*. There is in the Inside a *Triton* embraced by a naked *Venus*, just as she is represented by *Nonnus* *. *Cupid* sits upon the Tail of the *Triton*. *Bergier* is of Opinion, that those Two Triumphal Arches were erected to the Honour of *Julius Caesar*.

At the End of this Book, the Author gives a short Account of some Country-Houses and Palaces. We have a fine Description of some of them in *Statius*.

* *Lib. I. Dionysiac.*

III. The

III. The Third Book treats of the great Number and Length of the Highways in the Roman Empire.

Bergier shews in the first place, the vast Extent of that Empire; and then observes, that the Itinerary commonly ascribed to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and Peutinger's Map, whose Author is thought to have lived in the Reign of Theodosius, are very useful for the Knowledge of the Roman Highways. The Author makes several Observations upon those Two Works. The Map, that goes by the Name of Peutinger, a Patrician of Augsburg, because Mark Velferus, who published it, found it in his Library, is not a Geographical Map; but a mere Representation of the Highways of the Roman Empire, with their Measures and Distances from one place to another; and therefore, says Bergier, those who accuse the Author of that Map of great Ignorance in Geography, do it without any Reason, since he never designed to make a true Geographical Map.

The Author treats of the several Measures of the Ancients in relation to the Highways; and then describes the Column called *Milliarium aureum*. Augustus set it up in the Forum: All the Highways of Italy begun in the Place where it stood, which was the Middle of the City. Pliny (H. N. L. III. c. 5.) reckons Three Miles, and 765 Geometrical Paces from the *Milliarium aureum* to every Gate of Rome, and Seven Miles and somewhat more from that *Milliarium* to the further End of the Suburbs.

Afterwards Bergier gives an Account of the Length of the Highways. The *Via Flaminia* reached from the Gate of the same Name to Rimini, where the *Via Emilia* begun, and went as far as Placentia, and from thence through Milan, &c. to Aquileia, according to Antoninus's Itinerary. The *Via Cassia* was a Branch of the *Via Flaminia*: It begun at Ponte Mole, (formerly *Pons Milvius*,) and went through Viterbo, &c. The *Via Claudia* was another Branch of the *Via Flaminia*: The Itinerary describes it from Lucca to Rome. There were some other Ways mentioned by our Author, which parted from the *Via Flaminia*; but they are not well known.

In the next place, Bergier describes the *Via Collatina*, *Salaria*, &c. the *Via Prænestina*, *Lavicana*, &c. the *Via Latina*, and *Aurelia*. The *Via Latina* reached from a Gate of the same Name to Cassinum, where it joined the *Via Appia*: There were many Sepulchres along that Road. The *Via Aurelia* extended it self from the *Porta Aurelia* to the City of Arles in Provence.

There was a Way from Milan to Arles through Susa; and another from Milan to Vienna through Aosta (*Augusta Prætoria*); and again another from the same City to Strasburg. The Author takes notice of some other Highways through other Parts of the *Alpes*.

In the next Chapters, Bergier gives an Account of the Highways in Spain, France, Germany, Hungary, and other Parts of Europe. The Romans used to imbark at Boulogne (which the Author maintains to be the

the *Portus Iccius*, or *Portus Gessoriacus* of the Ancients) to come over into England. They landed, says he, at *Dubris*, now *Dover*, or at *Rutupia*. There was a Road from this last Port to the Famous Wall in the North of England. That Road and several others are described in *Antoninus's Itinerary*.

As for what concerns the Highways of *Asia*, the Romans went into that Part of the World from *Constantinople*. The First Way reached to *Nicomedia* through *Chalcedon*; the Second to *Antioch*, and from thence to *Alexandria*. The other Ways of *Asia* and *Egypt* are described by the Author. There was another Passage into *Asia* from *Callipolis* upon the *Hellepont*, as far as *Laodicea*. The next Chapters treat of the Highways of *Sicily*, *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, and *Africa*.

The most considerable Ports in *Italy*, from whence the Romans went over into *Greece*, were *Brundisium*, *Hydruntum* (now *Otranto*) and *Rhegium*. *Brundisium* was the most convenient; and *Dyrrachium*, situated on the opposite Side, was the Sea-port where the Romans used to land. There was a Way from *Dyrrachium* to *Constantinople* through *Macedonia* and *Thrace*; and another from *Aulon* (now *Valona*) another Sea-port in *Greece* to *Constantinople* through *Apollonia*, &c. That Way was divided into Two Branches at *Trajanopolis*, one whereof ended at *Callipolis* upon the *Hellepont*.

IV. In the Fourth Book, the Author enquires into the Reasons, which moved the Romans to make so

many Highways. Those Reasons are so obvious, that I need not mention them; and therefore I shall only take Notice of some other Particulars.

It seems, that the Emperor *Augustus* was the First, who established the regular Use of Posts; for *Suetonius* tells us, that in order to know in a short Time what passed in every Province, he ordered that Young Men should be appointed upon the Highways, at a small Distance one from another, to convey the Dispatches from Place to Place; and afterwards he introduced the Use of Chariots for the greater Speed.

There were Three Sorts of Places upon the great Roads of the Roman Empire, in which Post-Horses and Chariots were kept, viz. *Civitates*, *Mutationes*, and *Mansiones*. The *Civitates* were Cities, or other Towns: The *Mutationes*, Post-Houses, either by themselves, or in Villages, where Travellers used to change Horses: As for the *Mansiones*, those that went Post, used to lie in them. The following Chapters contain many Particulars relating to the Posts of the Roman Empire, which deserve to be read by those who are curious of such things.

The Roman Emperors established several Companies of Armourers in every Province. Those who were admitted into such Companies, and their Children and Posterity, were not allowed to leave off that Trade; and that they might be known, if they should run away, they were marked in the Arm with a red-hot Iron. It appears from the *Notitia Imperii*, that there were Eight Companies

panies of Armourers in *Gaul*: One at *Strasburg*, where they made all Sorts of Arms; another at *Mascon* for Arrows and Darts; another at *Autun* for Armours; another at *Soissons* for Shields and Bows; another at *Reims* for Swords; Two at *Triers*, one for Shields, and the other for Bows; and lastly, one at *Amiens* for Shields and Swords. Part of those Arms were carried from thence to the Companies of Gilders, to have them gilt, or done over and flourished with Silver. There were but Three Companies of Gilders in *Gaul*.

The Imperial Wardrobes were kept in Fifteen Cities of the *Western Empire*. The Masters of the Wardrobes went by the Name of *Procuratores Gynæciorum*; and those who took Care to get the Imperial Robes dyed in Purple, were called *Procuratores Baphiorum*. There were Nine Imperial Die-Houses in the *Western Empire*. As for the Imperial Treasures, there were Twelve in that Part of the Empire, under the Direction of the *Præpositi Thesaurorum*; and Twelve Imperial Mints under the *Procuratores Monetarum*.

Our Author, in order to shew the vast Multitude of People that lived in *Rome*, observes, that according to *Suetonius's* Account, there were in *Julius Cæsar's* Time Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Persons, who received the usual Allowance of Corn, besides their Wives and Children: To which if we add the Senators, Knights, Rich Citizens, Slaves and Strangers, it will be found that there was a prodigious Number of Inhabitants in *Rome*.

In the Reign of *Augustus*, the only Kingdom of *Egypt* furnished the City of *Rome* with Twenty Millions of Bushels of Corn yearly, as we read in *Aurelius Victor*. *Bergier* infers from some Words of *Agrippa*, that the *Romans* received yearly twice as much Corn from *Africa*. Two Fleets were kept on Purpose to import that vast Quantity of Corn.

The Author proceeds to describe the Bridges of *Rome*, and the most remarkable Bridges in *Italy*, and the *Roman Provinces*. He has not forgot to give an Account of the stately Bridge in *Languedoc*, commonly called *Le Pont du Gard*.

The *Milliary Stones*, set up upon the Highways, were sometimes Round, sometimes Square, or of some other Figure, and never above Eight Foot high. They stood upon Pedestals of various Figures. The Number of Miles from *Rome*, or from some other considerable City, either in *Italy*, or in the Provinces, was engraved upon them. Some of those Stones, or Columns, had also other Inscriptions, which shewed by what Emperors the Highways had been made or repaired. The *Milliary Columns* were above a Mile distant one from another in some Provinces; and in *Gaul*, on this Side of the *Rhone*, they stood at the Distance of a Mile and a half, which was the League of that Country. The Author adds, that the *Milliary Stones*, to be seen still in *Spain*, are Four Miles, or a *Spanish League* distant one from another, though they are numbered with Miles.

At the End of this Book, *Bergier* discourses of the *Hermes's* set up upon the Highways, especially where several Roads met. Those Figures had neither Arms nor Legs, and from the Breast downwards were only a Piece of Wood or Stone cut Square. They frequently served instead of Bounds. Lastly, the Author gives an Account of some Rivers, and Artificial Canals, and of some Ports of *Italy* made by the *Roman Emperors*.

V. The Fifth and last Book is a Description of Ancient *Rome*. I shall not enlarge upon it, though it contains many Curious Things, because we have several Books relating to that Subject. This History of the Highways of the *Roman Empire* is certainly a Learned and Excellent Work in its Kind; but it were to be wished the Author had been more methodical, and less prolix. He might have been shorter, and avoided a great many Repetitions.

III.

Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS, ex recensione & cum Notis atque Emendationibus RICHARDI BENTLEY. Editio altera. Amstelædami, apud Rod. & Gerh. Wetstenios. H. F. F. MDCCLXIII.

That is, *THE WORKS* of HORACE illustrated with the Notes

and Emendations of RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D. Chaplain and Library-Keeper to HER MAJESTY, Archdeacon of Ely, and Master of Trinity-College in Cambridge. The Second Edition. Amsterdam. MDCCLXIII. In 4to. pagg. 717. and 239. for the Index.

THIS Second * Edition of Dr. Bentley's *Horace* is no less beautiful than the first. The Notes and Emendations have been inserted under the Text; and the copious Index of *Thomas Treterus*, enlarged by Mr. *Verburg*, has been printed at the End of the Volume. Dr. Bentley has tacked his Name to the Works of a Celebrated Poet: The Memory of that Learned Author will last as long as that of *Horace*:

*Illum aget penna metuente solvi
Fama superstes.*

* I have given an Account of the first Edition in the 11d Volume of these Memoirs.

IV.

LE GRAND DICTIONNAIRE HISTORIQUE, ou le Mélangé curieux de l'Histoire Sacrée & Profane, qui contient en abrégé l'Histoire Fabuleuse des Dieux & des Heros de l'Anti-

Cc 2

quité

quité Payenne : les Vies & les Actions remarquables des Patriarches ; des Juges ; des Rois des Juifs ; des Papes ; des Saints Martyrs & Confesseurs, des Peres de l'Eglise, & des Docteurs Orthodoxes ; des Evêques ; des Cardinaux & autres Prélats celebres ; des Heresiarches & des Schismatiques, avec leurs principaux dogmes : Des Empereurs ; des Rois ; des Princes illustres, & des grands Capitaines : Des Auteurs anciens & modernes ; des Philosophes ; des Inventeurs des Arts ; & de ceux qui se sont rendus recommandables en toute sorte de Professions, par leur science, par leurs Ouvrages, & par quelque action éclatante : L'Etablissement & le Progrès des Ordres Religieux & Militaires ; & la Vie de leurs Fondateurs : Les Genealogies de plusieurs Familles illustres de France, & d'autres pais : La Description des Empires, Royaumes, Republiques, Provinces, Villes, Isles, Montagnes, Fleuves, & autres lieux considerables de l'ancienne & nouvelle Geographie : Où l'on remarque la situation, l'étendue & la qualité du Pais ; la Religion, le Gouvernement, les moeurs, & les coutumes des Peuples : Où l'on voit les Dig-

nitez, les Magistratures ou Titres d'honneur : Les Religions & Sectes des Chretiens, des Juifs & Paiens : Les principaux noms des Arts & des Sciences : Les Actions publiques & solennelles : Les Jeux, les Fêtes, &c. Les Edits & les Loix, dont l'Histoire est curieuse, &c. L'Histoire des Conciles generaux & particuliers, sous le nom des lieux où ils ont été tenus. Le tout enrichi de Remarques, de Dissertations & de Recherches curieuses, pour l'éclaircissement des difficultez de l'Histoire, de la Chronologie & de la Geographie, tirées de differens Auteurs, & sur tout du Dictionnaire Critique de M. BAYLE. Par M^{re} LOUIS MORERI, Prêtre, Docteur en Theologie. Nouvelle & dernière Edition revue, corrigée & augmentée. A Paris, chez Denys Mariette, rue Saint Jacques, au coin de la rue du Foin, vis-à-vis la rue des Noyers, à Saint Augustin. MDCCXII.

That is, *THE GREAT HISTORICAL DICTIONARY*, &c. By LEWIS MORERI, Priest, and Doctor of Divinity. A New Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged. Paris. MDCCXII. Five Volumes in Folio. Sold by P. Vaillant in the Strand.

WHEN

WHEN this Dictionary came out first, which was in the Year 1674. it consisted only of one Volume in *Folio*. The Author undertook to publish a much larger Edition in 1681. in Two Volumes. That Work has been reprinted several times in *France* and *Holland*, and is at last swelled to Five Volumes. Dr. *Du Pin* informs us, that the whole Work has been, as it were, new moulded in this last Edition. The Church-History, which was very much neglected in the former Editions, will be found very faithfully written in this. Many Articles relating to that Subject have been mended and enlarged. The Lives of the Fathers and Ecclesiastical Writers, and those things which

concern their Works, are carefully related. Many Lives of Saints have been added to this Dictionary, and likewise many Historical and Geographical Articles: Nay, the *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities have been inserted. Chronology is rectified in many places. Dr. *Du Pin* has added Critical Notes to clear the Difficulties to be found in Matters of Fact, to fix Chronology, and to shew what is false or doubtful. The Genealogies have been revised and continued by a Man well skilled in those things. The Style has been mended in many places. Lastly, all possible Care has been taken to render this Edition correct, and to remove the Faults, which had crept into the former Editions.

P A R I S.

MR. Benjamin Buissiere, Bachelor of Physick, has lately published, *A New Anatomical Description of the Heart of Land-Tortoises of America*, written by Mr. Buissiere his Uncle, so well known by his great Skill in Anatomy and Surgery.

Nouvelle Description Anatomique du Coeur des Tortues terrestres de l'Amerique, & de ses Vaisseaux. Avec les Figures. Par M. Buissiere, Membre de la Societe

Royale, & Maître Chirurgien à Londres. Paris. 1713. In 120.

The Editor has dedicated that Curious Piece to Dr. *Sloane*, and prefixed to it an Advertisement containing several Particulars. Besides, he has added to that Description Two Letters written by Mr. *Arnauld* and Mr. *Petit*, wherein those Two Eminent Surgeons and Anatomists of *Paris* acknowledge the Truth and Exactness of Mr. *Buissiere's* Observations, and highly commend his Performance. An Extract of a Letter,

ter, which Mr. *Buiffiere* writ to his Brother at *Paris* in 1710. concerning the same Subject, has been also inserted in this Book, licensed by Dr. *Andry*. This Piece will in all probability put an End to the Dispute between Mr. *Buiffiere* and Mr. *Mery*, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences: 'Tis in vain to dispute against Facts.

PARIS.

ON the Third of last May, the King's Letters Patent, whereby he confirms the Establishment of the Royal Academies of Inscriptions, and Sciences, were registred in Parliament. In the Year 1635. *Lewis XIII.* founded the *French Academy* to carry the Language, Eloquence and Poetry to that Degree of Perfection to which they have now attained. In 1662. the present King chose, among the Members of that Academy, some few Learned Men well versed in History and Antiquity, to apply themselves to Inscriptions, Devices, and Medals, and to bestow upon all such Monuments that Noble Simplicity, wherein their Excellency lies. Afterwards his Majesty having a more particular Regard to Sciences and Arts, founded in 1666. an Academy of Sciences, consisting of Persons best skilled in all the Parts of Mathematicks, and Natural Philosophy; and in 1667. he ordered the Famous Observatory to be built, where those Mem-

bers who apply themselves to Astronomy, have already made so many useful Discoveries. Those Two Academies, being constantly supported by the King's Liberality, notwithstanding the hard Times, did so fully answer his Expectation, that after the Peace of *Ryswick*, he expressed his Satisfaction to them, by granting them several Regulations signed with his own Hand, to determine the Object, Order and Form of their Exercises; and besides, appointed the *Louvre* to be the Place where their Conferences should be held. The King has been pleased to confirm all the Privileges of those Societies by his Letters Patent.

BOURDEAUX.

FATHER *Cherubin de Saint Joseph*, a Bare-footed Carmelite, has published from the Year 1709. to this present Year 1713. Five Volumes in 8vo. of his *Summa Criticae Sacrae*, in qua scholastica methodo exponuntur universa Scripturae Prolegomena. The Sixth Volume will shortly come out; and the Seventh and Eighth have been sent to the Press. The same Author published several Years ago a *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and an *Apparatus Biblicus* in Four Volumes in Folio, printed at *Louvain* and *Brussels*. He was not able to go on with that great Work; which is the Reason why he resolved to compose this *Summa Criticae Sacrae*.

LEIP.

JULY 1713.

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LEIPSICK.

MR. Olearius will shortly publish a Latin Translation, and the Greek Text of *Genesius*, one of the Authors of the *Byzantin* History, who is little known. There is but one compleat Manuscript of that Writer; and it is to be found here in St. Paul's Library.

That Author is called *Josephus Genesius* in the Latin Translation of the Work of *Scylitzza* (*Historiarum Compendium*) printed at Venice in 1570.

Father Labbe in the Article of *Joseph Byzantius*, in his *Protrepticon de Byzantinae Historiae Scriptoribus*, says that this *Joseph* lived after the Year 800. as far as one can guess from the Preface of *Joannes Curopalata*, who is the same with *Scylitzza*, and that we know no more of him. He adds, that some Learned Men call him *Genesius*.

LEIDEN.

TEN Physical Dissertations, written by Dr. *Hofman*, have been printed here. They run upon the following Subjects; 1. Cli-

maetrical Years. 2. The Diseases of the Duodenum. 3. Diseases peculiar to certain Countries. 4. The Manner how Opium works. 5. Rules. 6. The Inflammation of the Abdomen. 7. The Cause and Nature of the Plague. 8. The Cure of that Disease. 9. The Power of Nature, and the Help of Art for the Recovery of Health. 10. The dangerous Effects of certain Vapours that come out of Mines.

Friderici Hofmanni, Consilarii Aulici, & Arobiani Regii Medic. Professoris primarii in Academ. Frideric. Dissertationum Physico-Medicarum selectiorum Decas. Lugduni Batavorum. 1713.

LONDON.

A New Edition of *Celsus* is to be had at Mr. *Vaillant's*.

Aurel. Cornel. Celsi de Medicina Libri octo cum Praefatione Georg. Wolffg. Wedelii, & Indice locupletissimo. Jena. 1713. In 8vo.

The following Books are also to be had at the same Bookseller's.

1. *Johannis d'Outrein (P. D. & V. D. M. Amsteladensis) Dissertatio Philologico-Theologica de Melchizedeco, non.*

non Henoch. Et Observationes miscel-
laneæ in selecta Sacri Codicis loca. Am-
stelodami. 1713. In 8vo. pagg. 224.

2. Joan. Andr. Schmidii, D. & P. P.
Abbat. Maria Val. Commentarius de
Vita & Scriptis Caspari Sagittarii S. S.
Theologiae Doctoris, &c. Jenæ. 1713.
In 8vo. pagg. 176.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TH E S E Memoirs are to be had
of Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Bolter,
at Temple-Bar; and of Mrs. Bond
and Mrs. Bolter at Charing-cross.

IF the next Memoirs do not come out at the usual Time,
they will be published the Week after.

L O N D O N : Printed by J. Roberts: And Sold by A. Baldwin,
near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane. (Price 6 d.)